TAN SRI MUSA DATO' HJ HASSAN & ORS A

v.

UTHAYAKUMAR PONNUSAMY

COURT OF APPEAL, PUTRAJAYA B
KN SEGARA JCA
HISHAMUDIN MOHD YUNUS JCA
ABDUL AZIZ RAHIM J
[CIVIL APPEAL NO: W-01(IM)-80-2009]
9 MARCH 2011 C

TORT: *Defamation - Libel - Press statements made by Inspector General of Police Malaysia and Attorney-General of Malaysia - Statements made linking HINDRAF organisation to terrorist groups, local gangsters and inciting racial hatred - Whether statements directed at respondent as legal adviser to HINDRAF - Whether HINDRAF a registered body - Whether action for defamation by respondent sustainable on public policy grounds - Application to strike out action - Dismissal of - Whether dismissal justified* D

CIVIL PROCEDURE: *Striking out - Action in libel - Dismissal of application to strike out - Appeal against dismissal - Press statements alleged defamatory - Whether directed at respondent as legal adviser of HINDRAF organisation - Whether HINDRAF a legal body - Whether leaders and members had locus standi to institute civil proceedings - Whether respondent's action for and on behalf of HINDRAF sustainable on public policy grounds* E F

The respondent was an advocate and solicitor of the High Court of Malaya and a prominent human rights lawyer. He was the legal adviser of an organisation called HINDRAF, the abbreviation for "Hindu Rights Action Force". HINDRAF advocated the rights of marginalized Indians in Malaysia and campaigned against racial discrimination in Malaysia. On 25 November 2007, the respondent and HINDRAF organised a massive street rally in Kuala Lumpur to express discontent as to the treatment of Malaysian Indians by the third appellant herein, *ie,* the Government of Malaysia. On 13 December 2007, the respondent was detained under the Internal Security Act 1960. The 1st and 2nd appellants who were the Inspector General of Police Malaysia and the Attorney-General of Malaysia respectively, made press statements that were G H I

A reported in The Star, The New Straits Times and Utusan Malaysia. In their press statements, they made references that linked HINDRAF to terrorist groups and local gangsters and allegations that the said organisation was out to incite racial hatred amongst Malaysians. The respondent as plaintiff then brought an B action in libel against the appellants as defendants claiming that the press statements had defamed him and that he and HINDRAF at all times relied upon peaceful means to bring about change. The appellants applied to strike out the respondent's action under O. 18 r. 19 of the Rules of the High Court 1980 which was C dismissed by the learned Judicial Commissioner. The appellants now appealed against the dismissal thereof.

Held (allowing the appeal with RM20,000 costs)
Per KN Segara JCA with Abdul Aziz Rahim J concurring (majority):

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(1) The alleged defamatory statements did not identify the respondent or referred to the respondent. They were directed at the HINDRAF organisation. HINDRAF was not a registered society under the Societies Act 1966. HINDRAF E was an illegal body. Its leaders and members had neither the *locus standi* nor the legal right to institute any civil proceedings in a court of law. The respondent's defamation action was, for all intents and purposes, an action for and on behalf of HINDRAF. The defamation action was clearly unsustainable F and bound to fail on the grounds of public policy as the court would not entertain any action by an illegal society, its leaders or its prime mover. (paras 7-9)

Per Hishamudin Yunus JCA (dissenting):

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(1) Considering that the respondent was an advocate and solicitor, the legal adviser to HINDRAF, a prime mover of the organisation and one of those detained under the Internal Security Act 1960, the press statements if read conjunctively H and in their proper texts, not only referred to HINDRAF but also to the respondent and some other individuals as well. Each press statement could not be looked at in isolation. They were part of a series of press statements made one after another within a short duration of time on the same subject I matter, *ie* on HINDRAF and its leaders and on their activities and on the respondent who was one of the leaders of

HINDRAF. Hence, there was substance in the respondent's claim that the appellants' press statements not only referred to HINDRAF but also referred to the respondent. The respondent should be given an opportunity to have his day in court and his claim ought not to be summarily dismissed without a trial (*Nevill v Fine Arts Co* and *Smith v. Walker*, foll; *Knupffer v. London Express Newspaper Ltd* (HL), dist). (paras 38, 52 & 55)

(2) The supporting affidavit of the appellants' striking out application denying that the press statements referred to the respondent was deposed by a Senior Federal Counsel. The persons who ought to make the denial should have been the 1st and 2nd appellants themselves. The principle that a solicitor could not affirm a contentious affidavit and it must be the litigant himself who must affirm it, applied to the Senior Federal Counsel as well who had assumed a role similar to that of a solicitor for the appellants. (para 57)

(3) For the defence of qualified privilege to succeed, the appellants had to allude to facts to show that they were under a moral, social or legal duty to communicate the defamatory matter to the recipient. There was also the requirement that the recipient must be under a duty or had an interest in receiving the publication. It was not clear either from the statement of defence, the affidavit of the Senior Federal Counsel or the appellants' written submission in what manner the defamatory press statements were made on occasions of qualified privilege. Further, there were no affidavits deposed by the appellants themselves to explain how their press statements were protected by qualified privilege. As rightly observed by the learned Judicial Commissioner, the Senior Federal Counsel was in no position to depose any affidavit on their behalf to show the existence of circumstances justifying the defence of qualified privilege. (paras 59 & 60)

(4) There was no authority or principle of law that a defamatory statement to the press by a government officer was protected by qualified privilege. A government officer should not be at liberty to make defamatory press statements vilifying a person and successfully invoking the defence of qualified privilege when sued by that person for defamation. At the very least, whether the facts did justify the defence of qualified privilege should only be determined after a full trial. (para 61)

A ***Bahasa Malaysia*** *Translation Of Headnotes*

Responden merupakan seorang peguambela dan peguamcara Mahkamah Tinggi Malaya dan pembela hak-hak asasi manusia yang terkenal. Beliau merupakan penasihat undang-undang sebuah
B pertubuhan bernama HINDRAF iaitu nama pendek untuk "Hindu Rights Action Force". HINDRAF berjuang untuk hak-hak asasi orang India yang diketepikan di Malaysia dan berkempen terhadap diskriminasi perkauman di Malaysia. Pada 25 November 2007, responden dan HINDRAF mengaturkan satu perhimpunan jalanan
C yang besar di Kuala Lumpur untuk meluahkan rasa ketidakpuasan mereka terhadap rawatan Kerajaan Malaysia iaitu perayu ketiga di sini, terhadap orang-orang India di Malaysia. Pada 13 Disember 2007, responden ditahan di bawah Akta Keselamatan Dalam Negeri 1960. Perayu pertama dan perayu kedua iaitu Inspektor
D Jeneral Malaysia dan Peguam Negara Malaysia masing-masing, telah membuat kenyataan-kenyataan akhbar yang disiarkan di The Star, The New Straits Times dan Utusan Malaysia. Dalam kenyataan-kenyataan tersebut, mereka membuat rujukan mengaitkan HINDRAF dengan kumpulan-kumpulan pengganas dan samseng
E tempatan dan dakwaan-dakwaan bahawa pertubuhan tersebut bertujuan membangkitkan rasa kebencian perkauman. Responden sebagai plaintif kemudiannya membawa tindakan libel terhadap perayu-perayu sebagai defendan-defendan dengan mendakwa bahawa kenyataan-kenyataan akhbar tersebut telah
F memfitnahkannya dan bahawa dia dan HINDRAF selalunya bergantung kepada cara yang aman untuk membawa perubahan. Perayu-perayu memohon untuk membatalkan tindakan responden di bawah A. 18 k. 19 Kaedah-Kaedah Mahkamah Tinggi 1980 yang telah ditolak oleh Pesuruhjaya Kehakiman. Perayu-perayu kini
G merayu terhadap penolakan tersebut.

Diputuskan (membenarkan rayuan dengan kos RM20,000) Oleh KN Segara HMR dengan Abdul Aziz Rahim H mempersetujui (majoriti):

H **(1)** Kenyataan-kenyataan fitnah yang didakwa tidak mengenalpasti responden atau merujuk kepadanya. Mereka ditujukan kepada pertubuhan HINDRAF. HINDRAF bukan pertubuhan yang didaftarkan di bawah Akta Pertubuhan 1966. HINDRAF adalah satu badan yang tidak sah. Ketua-ketua dan ahli-ahlinya
I tiada *locus standi* atau hak undang-undang untuk memulakan

sebarang tindakan sivil dalam mahkamah undang-undang. Tindakan fitnah responden sebenarnya bagi pihak HINDRAF. Tindakan fitnah ini jelasnya tidak boleh dipertahankan dan pasti gagal atas dasar kepentingan awam disebabkan mahkamah tidak akan melayan mana-mana tindakan pertubuhan yang tidak sah mahupun ketua-ketuanya atau pengusul utamanya.

Oleh Hishamudin Yunus HMR (menentang):

(1) Memandangkan responden adalah seorang peguambela dan peguamcara, penasihat undang-undang HINDRAF, pengusul utama pertubuhan tersebut dan salah seorang yang ditahan di bawah Akta Keselamatan Dalam Negeri 1960, kenyataan-kenyataan akhbar tersebut jika dibaca bersekali dan dalam konteks yang sebenar, tidak sahaja merujuk kepada HINDRAF tetapi juga kepada responden dan individu-individu yang lain. Setiap kenyataan akhbar tersebut tidak boleh dibaca secara berasingan. Mereka adalah sebahagian daripada kenyataan-kenyataan yang berturut-turut dibuat dalam jangka masa pendek atas perkara sama, iaitu HINDRAF dan ketua-ketua dan aktiviti-aktivitinya dan responden yang merupakan salah satu ketuanya. Maka terdapat merit dalam dakwaan responden bahawa kenyataan-kenyataan perayu-perayu itu tidak sahaja merujuk kepada HINDRAF tetapi juga kepada responden. Responden mestilah diberi peluang untuk membuktikan tuntutannya di mahkamah dan tuntutannya itu tidak patut ditolak secara terus tanpa bicara (*Nevill v. Fine Arts dan Smith v. Walker*, diikuti; *Knupffer v. London Express Newspaper Ltd* (HL), dibezakan).

(2) Afidavit sokongan dalam permohonan pembatalan perayu-perayu yang menafikan bahawa kenyataan-kenyataan akhbar merujuk kepada responden telah dideposkan oleh seorang Peguam Kanan Persekutuan. Orang-orang yang patut menafikannya adalah perayu-perayu pertama dan kedua sendiri. Prinsip bahawa seorang peguamcara tidak boleh mengesahkan afidavit bertikaian dan ia semestinya litigan sendiri yang mengesahkannya terpakai juga kepada Peguam Kanan Persekutuan yang telah mengambil peranan seperti peguamcara perayu-perayu.

(3) Bagi pembelaan perlindungan bersyarat untuk berjaya, perayu-perayu mesti merujuk kepada fakta-fakta bagi menunjukkan bahawa mereka berada di bawah kewajipan moral, sosial atau undang-undang untuk menyatakan perkara fitnah itu kepada penerimanya. Ia juga adalah satu keperluan bahawa penerimanya berkewajipan atau mempunyai kepentingan untuk menerima penyiaran itu. Ianya tidak jelas daripada pembelaan pernyataan afidavit Peguam Kanan Persekutuan atau penghujahan bertulis perayu-perayu tentang bagaimanakah kenyataan-kenyataan akhbar fitnah itu dikatakan dibuat di bawah alasan perlindungan bersyarat. Lagipun, tiada afidavit dideposkan oleh perayu-perayu sendiri untuk menjelaskan dalam cara manakah kenyataan-kenyataan akhbar mereka itu dilindungi oleh pembelaan perlindungan bersyarat. Seperti yang diperhatikan oleh Pesuruhjaya Kehakiman, Peguam Kanan Persekutuan tidak boleh mendeposkan sebarang afidavit bagi pihak mereka untuk menunjukkan wujudnya keadaan-keadaan yang menjustifikasikan pembelaan perlindungan bersyarat.

(4) Tiada autoriti atau prinsip undang-undang yang menetapkan bahawa kenyataan fitnah kepada media oleh seorang pegawai kerajaan dilindungi oleh pembelaan perlindungan bersyarat. Seorang pegawai kerajaan tidak mempunyai kebebasan untuk membuat kenyataan-kenyataan akhbar fitnah menghinakan seseorang dan kemudiannya membangkitkan pembelaan perlindungan bersyarat apabila didakwa orang itu kerana fitnah. Pada tahapnya yang paling rendah, soal sama ada fakta-fakta memang menjustifikasikan pembelaan perlindungan bersyarat, haruslah ditentukan selepas suatu perbicaraan penuh.

Case(s) referred to:

Bandar Builder Sdn Bhd & Ors v. United Malayan Banking Corporation Bhd [1993] 4 CLJ 7 SC ***(refd)***

Dato' Seri Anwar Ibrahim v. Dato' Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad [1999] 7 CLJ 32 HC ***(refd)***

Kaplands Sdn Bhd v. Lee Chin Cheng Dengkil Oil Palm Plantations Sdn Bhd [2000] 4 CLJ 281 HC ***(refd)***

Knupffer v. London Express Newspaper, Limited [1944] AC 116 ***(dist)***

Million Group Credit Sdn Bhd v. Lee Shoo Khoon & Ors [1985] 1 CLJ 181; [1985] CLJ (Rep) 575 HC ***(refd)***

Nevill v. Fine Arts Co [1897] 1 AC 68 ***(refd)***

S Pakianathan v. Jenni Ibrahim & Another Case [1988] 1 CLJ 771; [1988] 1 CLJ (Rep) 233 SC ***(refd)***

Seng Huat Hang Sdn Bhd v. Chee Seng & Co Sdn Bhd [1985] 2 CLJ 97; [1985] CLJ (Rep) 760 HC ***(refd)***

Smith v. Walker [1912] SC 224 ***(foll)***

Legislation referred to:
Rules of the High Court 1980, O. 18 r. 19(1)(a), (b), (d)

For the appellants - Suzana Atan (Normastura Ayub with him) SFCs
For the respondent - M Manoharan; M/s M Manoharan & Co

[Appeal from High Court, Kuala Lumpur; Civil Suit No: S6-21-5-2008]

Reported by Usha Thiagarajah

JUDGMENT

KN Segara JCA:

[1] This is an appeal on an O. 18 r. 19 Rules of the High Court 1980, application by the appellants (defendants) to strike out the pleadings of the respondent (plaintiff) for an action in libel which was dismissed by the learned Judicial Commissioner. By a majority, we allowed this appeal as the statement of claim discloses no reasonable cause of action and obviously unsustainable by the plaintiff in his private, personal and individual capacity, because it is patently clear from the alleged defamatory statement pleaded in paras. 11, 15 and 17, that it does not refer to, or is directed against him personally, but to an illegal organization known as HINDRAF.

[2] In paras. 5, 6, and 20 of the statement of claim the plaintiff has described himself, his conduct and his association with HINDRAF, and pleaded as follows:

> 5. The plaintiff is an advocate and solicitor of the High Court of Malaya by profession and is a prominent human rights lawyer. The plaintiff is also legal advisor to the Hindu Rights Action Force (Hindraf), which is an organization that advocates the rights of marginalized Indians in Malaysia and campaigns against racial discrimination in Malaysia. The Plaintiff and Hindraf have at all times relied upon peaceful means to bring about change.
>
> 6. The plaintiff through Hindraf and the Police Watch and Human Rights Committee has campaigned for over 8 years against, *inter alia,* deaths in police custody, shooting to death of suspects by police and demolition of Hindu temples in Malaysia.

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20. At all material times, it was public knowledge both within and without Malaysia that the Plaintiff is legal adviser and prime mover of Hindraf.

[3] The 1st defendant was at all material times the Inspector-General of Police, the 2nd defendant the Attorney General of Malaysia and the 3rd defendant the Government of Malaysia.

[4] A statement made on 6 December 2007 by the 1st defendant was published on 7 December 2007 in The Star and the New Straits Times. The alleged defamatory statement of the 1st defendant pleaded in para. 11 of the statement of claim reads as follows:

In the Star daily newspaper of 07.12.07:

There are signs lately that the Hindu Rights Action Force (Hindraf) is trying to garner support from terrorist groups, the police charged yesterday.

In the New Straits Times daily newspaper of 07.12.2007 as follows:

In a statement released by the Inspector General of Police Tan Sri Musa bin Hassan yesterday it was also revealed that the movement is seeking help from terrorists and local gangsters in achieving their goals.

There have also been signs that the group has been actively canvassing for support and assistance from terrorist groups, he said.

[5] The plaintiff further alleged that the 1st defendant had further caused an alleged defamatory statement to be published in the New Straits Times daily newspaper of 15 December 2007 and pleaded the alleged defamatory statement in para. 15 as follows:

They clearly have links with international terrorist organizations and they are involved in activities that amount to inciting racial hatred.

[6] The plaintiff pleaded in para. 17 of his statement of claim that the 2nd defendant had caused to be written and published in the Utusan Malaysia daily newspaper of 8 December 2007 alleged defamatory statements as follows:

SHAH ALAM 7 DIS - Terdapat laporan polis yang dibuat oleh orang awam mengatakan Hindu Rights Action Force (Hindraf) memang mempunyai hubungkait dengan puak pelampau pemberontak Harimau Pembebasan Tamil Eelam (LTTE)

Peguam Negara, Tan Sri Abdul Gani Patail berkata, sekiranya tiada bukti dan perkara itu tidak benar nescaya beliau tidak akan menyebutnya di mahkamah terbuka baru-baru ini.

[7] The alleged defamatory statements referred to above did not identify the plaintiff or refer to the plaintiff. In essence, the alleged defamatory statements were directed at an organization called HINDRAF.

[8] HINDRAF is not a registered society under the Societies Act 1966. HINDRAF is an illegal body. Its leaders and members have neither the *locus standi* nor the legal right to institute any civil proceedings in a court of law.

[9] The plaintiff's defamation action is for all intents and purposes an action for and on behalf of HINDRAF. The defamation action is clearly unsustainable and bound to fail on the grounds of public policy as the court would not entertain any action by an illegal society and/or its leaders and/or its prime mover.

[10] This is a plain and obvious case that ought to be struck off under O. 18 r. 19 Rules of High Court, 1980. Appeal allowed with costs fixed at RM20,000

[11] My brother, Abdul Aziz Abd Rahim, has read this judgment in draft and concurs with it.

Hishamudin Mohd Yunus JCA (dissenting):

[12] This is an appeal against the decision of the learned judge of the High Court of Kuala Lumpur who had dismissed the appellants' application under O. 18 r. 19(1)(a), (b) or (d) of the Rules of the High Court 1980 to strike out the respondent's suit against them for defamation.

[13] I am dismissing the appeal with costs.

[14] The respondent is an advocate and solicitor of the High Court of Malaya. He is the legal adviser to an organization called the 'Hindu Rights Action Force' or 'Hindraf', an organization that advocates the rights of marginalized Indians in Malaysia and campaigns against racial discrimination in this country.

[15] The first appellant, Tan Sri Musa Hassan, was the Inspector General of Police (the IGP), Malaysia, at the material time.

[16] The second appellant, Tan Sri Abdul Gani Patail, is the Attorney-General of Malaysia (the AG).

[17] On 25 November 2007 the respondent and Hindraf organized a massive street rally in Kuala Lumpur to express discontent as to the treatment of Malaysian Indians by the Government of Malaysia.

[18] On 13 December 2007 the respondent was detained under the Internal Security Act 1960 (ISA).

[19] The first and second appellant had made statements to the press, and these press statements were reported in the media as follows:

(a) reported in the Star on 7 December 2007 (press statement of Tan Sri Musa Hassan);

(b) reported in the New Straits Times on 7 December 2007 (press statement of Tan Sri Musa Hassan);

(c) reported in the Utusan Malaysia on 8 December 2007 (press statement of Tan Sri Abdul Gani Patail on 7 December 2007); and

(d) reported in the New Straits Times on 15 December 2007 (press statement of Tan Sri Musa Hassan).

[20] At the High Court the respondent had filed an action for defamation against the appellants claiming that the above press statements had defamed him in that the statements had alleged that he and the leaders of Hindraf had links with terrorist organizations and local gangsters and were involved in activities that incite racial hatred.

[21] The respondent's writ was filed on 4 January 2008.

[22] The appellants' joint statement of defence was filed on 5 June 2008.

[23] The appellants' striking out application (by summons in chambers) was filed on 11 June 2008. The application was supported by three supporting affidavits namely:

(1) an affidavit by Dato' Kamaludin bin Md Said, Senior Federal Counsel, Attorney-General's Chambers, affirmed on 10 June 2008;

(2) an affidavit by Puan Kalsom binti Abdul Aziz, Crime Investigation Officer, Police Headquarters, Dang Wangi, Kuala Lumpur, affirmed on 9 June 2008; and

(3) an affidavit by Puan Kalsom binti Abdul Aziz, Crime Investigation Officer, Police Headquarters, Dang Wangi, Kuala Lumpur, affirmed on 3 March 2009.

[24] The respondent, Mr Uthayakumar, in opposing the application, filed only one affidavit, namely, an affidavit affirmed by him on 18 December 2008.

[25] The appellants' striking out application was on the grounds that the respondent statement of claim discloses no reasonable cause of action (ie, limb (a) of subrule (1)); or, alternatively, that it is scandalous, frivolous or vexatious (ie, limb (b) of subrule (1)); or, alternatively, that it is otherwise an abuse of the process of the court (ie, limb (d) of subrule (1)).

[26] In this judgment, for convenience, I shall be referring to the appellants as 'the defendants' (or as 'the first defendant' or 'the second defendant', as the case may be), and to the respondent as 'the plaintiff'.

[27] As said earlier, at the High Court, the plaintiff's claim against the defendants is for damages for the tort of defamation; and that the claim arises out of certain statements made by the first and second defendants to the media on 7 December 2007 and 15 December 2007 namely, to the New Straits Times, the Star and the Utusan Malaysia.

[28] It is averred in para. 11 of the statement of claim that the first defendant (Tan Sri Musa Hassan, the Inspector General of Police) had told the Star newspaper and reported on 7 December 2007 that:

> There are signs lately that the Hindu Rights Action Force (Hindraf) is trying to garner support from terrorist groups, the police charged yesterday.

[29] It is also averred in the same paragraph of the statement of claim that the first defendant had told the New Straits Times on 7 December 2007:

> In a statement released by Inspector General of Police Tan Sri Musa bin Hassan yesterday it was also revealed that the movement is seeking help from terrorists and local gangsters in achieving their goals.

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> There have also been signs that the group has been actively canvassing for support and assistance from terrorist groups, he said.

[30] In para. 15 of the statement of claim it is further alleged that the first defendant had told the New Straits Times on 15 December 2007 that:

B

> They clearly have links with international terrorist organizations and they are involved in activities that amount to inciting racial hatred.

C

[31] The first ground on which the defendants apply to strike out the statement of claim is that the statements by the defendants to the press on the various dates mentioned do not refer to the plaintiff, Mr Uthayakumar. They only refer to the organization, 'Hindraf'.

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[32] Thus the issue here is whether their press statements refer to Mr. Uthayakumar, or whether they only refer to Hindraf. Or, at the very least, whether the question as to whether or not their press statements refer to Hindraf as well as to the plaintiff, is an

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issue that deserves to be tried.

[33] I shall begin by referring to the statement of claim of the plaintiff. It reads:

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> 1. The plaintiff is an individual having an address at Tempat Tahanan Perlindungan Kamunting, 34009 Taiping, Kamunting, Perak Darul Ridzuan.
>
> 2. The 1st defendant is the Inspector General of Police of Malaysia having an address at Ibu Pejabat Polis Diraja Malaysia, Bukit Aman, 50560 Kuala Lumpur.

G

> 3. The 2nd defendant is the Attorney General of Malaysia having an address at Jabatan Peguam Negara, Aras 1-8, Block C3, Pusat Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan, 62512 Wilayah Persekutuan, Putrajaya.

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> 4. The 3rd defendant is the Government of Malaysia and was at all material times, the employer and/or principal of the 1st and 2nd defendants. The 3rd defendant's address for service is at Jabatan Peguam Negara, Aras 1-8, Block C3, Pusat Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan, 62512 Wilayah Persekutuan, Putrajaya.

I

5. The plaintiff is an advocate and solicitor of the High Court of Malaya by profession and is a prominent human rights lawyer. The plaintiff is also legal advisor to the Hindu Rights Action Force (Hindraf), which is an organization that advocates the rights of marginalized Indians in Malaysia and campaigns against racial discrimination in Malaysia. The plaintiff and Hindraf have at all times relied upon peaceful means to bring about change.

6. The plaintiff through Hindraf and the Police Watch and Human Rights Committee has campaigned for over 8 years against, *inter alia*, deaths in police custody, shooting to death of suspects by police and demolition of Hindu temples in Malaysia.

7. In the course of the above said campaign, the plaintiff has in carrying out his duties been critical of the 1st defendant and Malaysian Police force, the office of the 2nd defendant and 3rd defendant.

8. On 25.11.2007 massive discontent of marginalized Indians over their ill treatment by the 3rd defendant resulted in a peaceful gathering of about 50,000 Malaysian Indians in the Federal Capital of Kuala Lumpur. The said peaceful gathering was organized by the plaintiff and Hindraf.

9. The plaintiff states and will state that the massive demonstration of Indian discontent on 25.11.2007 made the 3rd defendant fearful of losing the support of Malaysians of Indian origin and of the political consequences arising therefrom for the ruling National Front Government.

10. Subsequent to the peaceful gathering of 25.11.2007, top Government leaders including the Prime Minister and his Deputy began a campaign of vilification and demonization of the plaintiff and Hindraf, evidence of which will be adduced at the trial of this action.

11. In line with the stance of the 3rd defendant, the 1st defendant falsely and maliciously caused to be written and published of the plaintiff and Hindraf as follows:

(i) In the Star daily newspaper of 7.12.2007 as follows:

> There are signs lately that the Hindu Rights Action Force Hindraf) is trying to garner support from terrorist groups, the police charged yesterday.

(ii) In the News Straits Times daily newspaper of 7.12.2007 as follows:

A In a statement released by Inspector General of Police Tan Sri Musa bin Hassan yesterday it was also revealed that the movement is seeking help from terrorists and local gangsters in achieving their goals.

There have also been signs that the group has been actively B canvassing for support and assistance from terrorist groups, he said.

12. The above two daily newspapers have a wide circulation nationwide. The said statement of the 1st defendant was also widely published in Bahasa Malaysia daily newspapers, the C vernacular press and the electronic media, evidence of which will be adduced at the trial of this action.

13. Due to the intense international interest in the peaceful struggle of the plaintiff and Hindraf, the said statement of the D 1st defendant was also widely disseminated globally in both print and electronic form, evidence of which will be adduced at the trial of this action.

14. On 13.12.2007, the plaintiff was detained without trial under the Internal Security Act 1960 pursuant to representations E made by the 1st defendant to the Prime Minister of Malaysia who is also Internal Security Minister. The plaintiff states that his detention is unlawful and politically motivated and is currently challenging the Order of Detention by way of *habeas corpus* proceedings.

F 15. Subsequent to the detention of the plaintiff which was perpetrated by the 1st and 3rd defendants, the 1st defendant again false and maliciously caused to be written and published of the plaintiff in the New Straits Times daily newspaper of 15.12.2007 as follows:

G > They clearly have links with international terrorist organizations and they are involved in activities that amount to inciting racial hatred.

16. The above statement was also widely disseminated in both print and electronic media locally and internationally, evidence H of which will be adduced at the trial of this action.

17. The 2nd defendant falsely and maliciously caused to be written and published of the plaintiff in the Utusan Malaysia daily newspaper of 8.12.2007 as follows:

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SHAH ALAM 7 Dis. - Terdapat laporan polis yang dibuat oleh orang awam mengatakan Hindu Rights Action Force (Hindraf) memang mempunyai hubungkait dengan puak pelampau pemberontak Harimau Pembebasan Tamil Eelam (LTTE).

Peguam Negara, Tan Sri Abdul Gani Patail berkata, sekiranya tiada bukti dan perkara itu tidak benar nescaya beliau tidak akan menyebutnya di Mahkamah Terbuka baru-baru ini.

18. The said Utusan Malaysia daily newspaper has a wide circulation nationwide. The said statement was also published widely in the print and electronic media locally and internationally, evidence of which will be adduced at the trial of this action.

19. The plaintiff states that the allegations that the plaintiff has terrorist links were fabricated and politically motivated. The plaintiff states that the said allegations were made for the first time by the defendants more than 10 days after the massive peaceful gathering of November 25 and were clearly an attempt to destroy the credibility and reputation of the plaintiff and Hindraf who now had mass popular support among the people.

20. At all material times, it was public knowledge both within and without Malaysia that the plaintiff is legal adviser and prime mover of Hindraf.

21. The said words in their literal and ordinary meaning meant and were understood to mean that:

(i) That the plaintiff was a terrorist;

(ii) That the plaintiff was an evil human being;

(iii) That the plaintiff intended to use violent means to achieve his objectives;

(iv) That the plaintiff intended to kill or maim other Malaysians;

(v) That the plaintiff was an immoral person;

(vi) That the plaintiff was not a law-abiding citizen;

(vii) That the plaintiff used and / or intended to use violent means to overthrow the 3rd defendant.

A 22. By reason of the publication of the said words the plaintiff has been brought into public scandal, odium and contempt and has suffered serious damage, both in Malaysia and throughout the world.

B **[34]** I shall now refer in full to the press reports as referred to in the statement of claim. The Star online report reads:

thestar online

Friday December 7, 2007

C IGP: Hindraf trying to garner support from terrorist groups

By Lourdes Charles and Andrew Sagayam

newsdesk@thestar.com.my

D KUALA LUMPUR: There are signs lately that the Hindu Rights Action Force (Hindraf) is trying to garner support from terrorist groups, the police charged yesterday.

Inspector-General of Police Tan Sri Musa Hassan said Hindraf has also set up a fund by misleading the public into believing that the money is to finance its activities.

E We view such matters very seriously. It is also very worrying especially when we live in a multi-racial society.

"The police will not hesitate to take stem action against anyone to ensure that peace and security prevails in this country," he

F said.

Musa also said the group was trying to sow hatred towards the Government and that its actions could spark racial clashes.

He said such dangerous sentiments were being widely spread via

G Hindraf forums, distribution of books and leaflets, on websites as well as service.

It is also trying to rope in gangsters to prevent local authorities from demolishing illegal temples in the near future.

H "The fanning of such racial sentiments among the Indians is very unhealthy and dangerous," Musa said, adding that the police would not hesitate to invoke the Internal Security Act (ISA) against those who abused technology to stoke racial hatred or unrest.

I One of Hindraf's leaders, P. Uthayakumar, was reported as saying in an interview in Monday's edition of Singapore' New Paper that that he would not rule out using violence.

He was quoted as saying that the protest by monks in Myanmar last September inspired Hindraf's public protest.

The monks were prepared to die for their cause. I've shown slides of monks getting shot and killed during my road shows and I think it struck a chord with the people.

"I think it's quite unlikely we'll head down that path towards a civil war but there's always that possibility. Some of the uneducated may resort to violence," Uthayakumar was quoted as saying by the paper.

He also allegedly made similar statements in an interview with Indian national television in a programme called Times Now, where he warned of serious consequences.

[35] The New Straits Times report of 7 December 2007 reads:

IGP: Hindraf out to incite racial unrest

KUALA LUMPUR: The Hindu Rights Action Force's (Hindraf) actions are aimed at stoking hatred against the government and inciting racial unrest in the country.

This was discovered following intense police investigations in the past six months into the unregistered movement's activities.

In a statement released by Inspector-General of Police Tan Sri Musa Hassan yesterday, it was also revealed that the movement is seeking help from terrorists and local gangsters in achieving their goals.

"There have also been signs that the group has been actively canvassing for support and assistance from terrorist groups," he said.

They are also lobbying for international support from India, the United Kingdom, the United States, the United Nations and Europe.

They have given a twisted and distorted picture to the international community on the status of Indians in Malaysia.

A Hindraf email sent to British Prime Minister Gordon Brown mentioned "ethnic cleansing" of Indians in Malaysia by an Islamic extremist government. The government has also been accused of sidelining and denying the rights of the Indian community in the economic, education and public sectors.

This has allegedly resulted in the Indian community going backward despite the country celebrating its 50th year of independence.

In describing the allegations as false, baseless and slanderous in nature, Musa said these sentiments have also been spread through forums, books, leaflets, websites and text messages locally.

"They have been actively sowing racial sentiments among the Indians in the country with the aim of inciting hatred and uprising against the government."

Intelligence also revealed that Hindraf had duped their supporters into raising funds for their cause.

"Hindraf has been monitored by police since July 28. It is an unregistered organization which was founded by five lawyers and a senior executive from a private firm," Musa said.

The group is also believed to have been behind violent protests against the local authorities who attempted to demolish temples that had been built illegally.

Those involved in the protests claimed that the destruction of the holy shrines was simply another act by the government of clamping down on freedom of religion in Malaysia.

Investigations have also revealed that the involvement of secret society members to prevent the demolition of shrines and temples in the future.

Hindraf also displayed its stubborn side by insisting on organizing an illegal gathering on Nov 25 despite not having a permit to do so.

It allegedly also lied to the Indians who attended the gathering by not handing over a petition to the British High Commission despite having ample opportunity to do so.

"This shows their real intention of causing chaos and mayhem in the capital. They also twisted and distorted the entire incident by accusing police of using excessive force on the demonstrators," Musa said.

This situation is very worrying as Malaysia is a multi-racial society and police are not taking this matter lightly. The authorities will not hesitate to take action to protect public order and security in the country.

Musa advised the public not to be influenced by baseless allegations and rumours spread by irresponsible parties through the Internet and text messages as it can cause anxiety and worsen the situation.

Those caught for spreading these text messages or false news can be arrested under Section 28 of the Internal Security Act 1960. If found guilty, they can be fined up to RM10,000 or jailed for three years or both.

Meanwhile, Hindraf founder leader P Waytha Moorthy warned that Malaysia could become another Sri Lanka, which has been wrecked by violence for several decades due to clashes between the government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam.

Waytha Moorthy was interviewed by Indian newspaper, the Indian Express, which published the report last Saturday. He has been traveling abroad extensively to lobby for support from non-government organizations and politicians.

Waytha Moorthy's brother, P Uthayakumar told The New Paper in Singapore that violence was a possibility that the Indian community would consider in order to push their agenda.

That report appeared on the front page of the New Paper on Dec 4.

[36] The full press report in the Utusan Malaysia of the Attorney-General, Tan Sri Gani Patail (reported on 7 December) is as follows:

Utusan Online

BERITA UTAMA

ARKIB: 08/12/2007

Ada laporan polis kaitkan Hindraf dengan LTTE

SHAH ALAM 7 Dis - Terdapat laporan polis yang dibuat oleh orang awam mengatakan Hindu Rights Action Force (Hindraf) memang mempunyai hubung kait dengan puak pelampau pemberontak Harimau Pembebasan Tamil Eelam (LTTE).

Peguam Negara, Tan Sri Abdul Gani Patail berkata, sekiranya tiada bukti dan perkara itu tidak benar nescaya beliau tidak akan menyebutnya di Mahkamah Terbuka baru-baru ini.

Kita tidak boleh menyokong atau mempunyai urusan kewangan dengan organisasi seperti itu kerana ia akan memberikan implikasi yang serius.

"Namun, saya percaya siasatan lanjut sedang dijalankan berhubung laporan polis tersebut." Katanya.

Ditanya sama ada mereka yang dinamakan dalam laporan polis itu akan didakwa dalam waktu yang terdekat. Abdul Gani menjawab, pendakwaan tidak akan dibuat dengan sewenang-wenangnya.

Ini bukannya perkara main-main. Sebab itu, saya menyebut perkara ini di dalam Mahkamah. Memang ada laporan polis sebab itulah saya memandang serius perkara ini.

"Seluruh dunia juga risau jika mereka mempunyai hubungan dengan LTTE," kata Abdul Gani kepada pemberita sejurus Mahkamah Tinggi di sini petang ini membenarkan permohonan peguam penyokong Hindraf supaya prosiding semakan yang difailkan ditangguhkan sehingga Isnin ini.

Peguam Negara menyatakan demikian ketika diminta mengulas kenyataan beliau yang berhujah di hadapan Hakim Mahkamah Sesyen di sini kelmarin bagi membantah 31 penyokong Hindraf dibebaskan dengan ikat jamin.

Dalam pada itu, peguam P. Uthayakumar yang mewakili penyokong Hindraf mencabar Abdul Gani, Ketua Polis Negara dan Perdana Menteri mengemukakan bukti bahawa Hindraf mempunyai kaitan dengan LTTE.

Uthayakumar juga menjemput mereka mengadakan sidang akhbar bersama Hindraf bagi membolehkan mereka mengemukakan bukti.

Sementara itu, peguam M. Manoharan hari ini memfailkan semakan di tiga buah Mahkamah berasingan setelah tidak berpuas hati dengan keputusan-keputusan yang dibuat ke atas 96 penyokong Hindraf yang didakwa terlibat dalam perhimpunan haram di sekitar ibu Negara 25 November lalu.

Beliau ketika dihubungi memberitahu permohonan semakan jenayah berhubung keputusan Hakim Mahkamah Sesyen, Azimah Omar telah difailkan di Mahkamah Tinggi di sini hari ini.

Turut difailkan ialah semakan berhubung keputusan Majistret Sesyen Selayang dan Mahkamah Majistret Kuala Lumpur yang menolak bantahan awal peguam-peguam berhubung pertuduhan yang didakwa tidak lengkap dan cacat.

[37] The New Straits Times report of 15 December 2007 reads:

IGP says detention of Hindraf leaders under ISA necessary

KUALA LUMPUR: The detention of the five Hindu Rights Action Force (Hindraf) leaders under the Internal Security Act on Thursday was imperative.

Inspector-General of Police Tan Sri Musa Hassan said investigations into the movement's activities since July had deemed the five to be a threat to national security.

"They clearly have links with international terrorist organizations and they are involved in activities that amount to inciting racial hatred."

He said the evidence against them and the proposal to detain them under the ISA were forwarded to Prime Minister Datuk Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, who is also internal security minister.

Musa was commenting on the arrest of lawyers P Uthayakumar, R. Kengadharan, V Ganabatirau, M Manoharan and a senior executive with Malaysia Building Society Bhd, K Vasantha Kumar.

The four lawyers were legal advisers for Hindraf while Vasantha Kumar was the movement's co-ordinator. All were sent to the Kamunting detention centre in Taiping, Perak, for two years under Section 8(1) of the Internal Security Act 1960.

The five were key officials of Hindraf, which organized a rally here on Nov 25 where some 10,000 Indians protested against alleged racial discrimination.

Musa also said the five were also trying to sow hatred towards the government, adding that their actions could spark racial clashes.

He said inflammatory sentiments were being widely spread through their forums, distribution of books and leaflets, on websites as well as through the short messaging service.

"The fanning of racial sentiments among Indians is very unhealthy and dangerous."

When asked whether the ISA would be used on Uthayakumar's brother, P Waytha Moorthy, who is currently overseas garnering support for Hindraf, Musa did not rule out that possibility.

"We cannot arrest him now as he is overseas."

Waytha Moorthy was also charged with sedition last month, but was released on bail.

He is believed to have then gone to India to garner support there. Currently he is said to be in the United Kingdom.

Musa also did not rule out the possibility that more Hindraf leaders and supporters would be arrested under the ISA.

A He urged Hindraf leaders and supporters not to continue going against the government and the law.

"We would not hesitate to take similar action against them."

He also pointed out that Hindraf was not a legal organization.

B **[38]** In my judgment, the above press statements of the IGP and the AG, if one were to read them conjunctively and in their proper contexts, and bearing in mind that the plaintiff is an advocate and solicitor, the legal adviser to Hindraf and a prime mover of the C organization, and being one of those detained under the ISA on 13 December 2007, one will appreciate that, not only do the statements refer to Hindraf, they also do refer to the plaintiff and some other individuals as well. Each press statement cannot be looked at in isolation. They are part of a series of press reports D made one after another within a short duration of time on the same subject-matter - on Hindraf and its leaders and on their activities; and on the plaintiff who is one of the leaders of Hindraf.

[39] It is to be recalled that, in his New Straits Times press E statement of 7 December 2007, the Inspector General of Police had said:

Hindraf has been monitored by police since July 28. It is an unregistered organization which was founded by five lawyers and a senior executive from a private firm, Musa said.

F **[40]** Now, who are these 'five lawyers and a senior executive from a private firm'? Bearing in mind that Mr. Uthayakumar is an advocate and solicitor, has pleaded that he is a legal adviser of Hindraf and a prime mover of the said organization (see para. 20 of the statement of claim), and was one of the leaders of Hindraf G who was subsequently detained under the ISA, to my mind the inference that can fairly be made is that Mr Uthayakumar was one of the 'five lawyers' mentioned by the IGP; or, at the very least, the issue as to whether or not the plaintiff was meant to be one of the 'five lawyers' is a triable one and should not be summarily H dismissed as being devoid of merit. It is, however, true that the fact that the IGP was referring to Mr Uthayakumar as being one of the 'five lawyers' was not that clear then because the IGP in the press statement of 7 December did not mention the names of the five lawyers. But the fact that Tan Sri Musa Hassan was I referring to Mr Uthayakumar and the five others became clear

when Tan Sri Musa Hassan gave the subsequent New Straits Times press statement of 15 December 2007, that is to say eight days later, when he was reported to have said:

> Musa was commenting on the arrest of lawyers P Uthayakumar, R Kengadharan, V Ganabatirau, M Manoharan and a senior executive with Malaysia Building Society Bhd, K Vasantha Kumar.

[41] And that brings me to the press report of 15 December 2007. Now, of the four above-mentioned press reports, the report of the New Straits Times of 15 December is a clear evidence that the first defendant's (Tan Sri Musa Hassan/IGP) allegations about the plaintiff being involved in terrorist organizations and acts of terrorism and inciting racial hatred were, not only directed at the organization, Hindraf, but were also levelled at Mr Uthayakumar, the plaintiff, and five others (including four lawyers).

[42] In the press statement of 15 December 2007, Tan Sri Musa Hassan said:

> The detention of the five Hindu Rights Action Force (Hindraf) leaders under the Internal Security Act on Thursday was imperative.
>
> …
>
> They clearly have links with International terrorist organizations and they are involved in activities that amount to inciting racial hatred.

Now, in the context of the above press statement, the pertinent question to ask is: who was Tan Sri Musa Hassan referring to when he mentioned:

> five Hindu Rights Action Force (Hindraf) leaders

and when he used the pronoun 'They' or 'they' in his press statement. There is no doubt that by 'five Hindu Rights Action Force (Hindraf) leaders' and by using the pronoun 'They' or 'they' Tan Sri Musa Hassan had meant Mr. Uthayakumar and four others namely:

(a) lawyer, Mr Kengadharan;

(b) lawyer, Mr Ganabatirau;

(c) lawyer, Mr Manoharan; and

(d) senior executive, Mr Vasantha.

[43] That this is so, is made very clear by that part of the same report that states:

> Musa was commenting on the arrest of lawyers P. Uthayakumar, R Kengadharan, V Ganabatirau, M Manoharan and a senior executive with Malaysia Building Society Bhd, K Vasantha Kumar.
>
> …
>
> Musa also said the five were also trying to sow hatred towards the government, adding that their actions could spark racial clashes.

[44] I now move on to the second defendant, Tan Sri Gani Patail, the Attorney-General.

[45] It is to be recalled that I have, above, set out in full the Utusan Malaysia press report that contains his 7 December 2007 press statement (reported in the Utusan Malaysia on 8 December 2007).

[46] The second defendant, like the first defendant, also denies that he was referring to the plaintiff in the above press statement. He contends that he was merely referring to an organization called Hindraf. In my judgment, whilst it is true that Mr Uthayakumar's name is not specifically mentioned in the above press report, nevertheless, the issue whether or not Tan Sri Gani Patail was also referring to the plaintiff (besides Hindraf) in the above press statement should also be a matter that should be resolved by means of a trial. I am unable to convince myself that Tan Sri Gani's contention (that he was not referring to the plaintiff at all) must be accepted without there being any necessity at all for a trial. I ask myself: from the pleadings and the affidavit evidence, can it be fairly concluded that the plaintiff's claim, that Tan Sri Gani Patail in his press statement was not only referring to Hindraf but was also referring to the plaintiff, is a claim that is obviously unsustainable (see *Bandar Builder Sdn Bhd & Ors v. United Malayan Banking Corporation Bhd* [1993] 4 CLJ 7)? In my judgment the answer surely must be in the negative. I so hold for the following reasons. Firstly, it is not disputed that Mr Uthayakumar is an advocate and solicitor, and has pleaded that he is the legal adviser to Hindraf and a prime mover of that organization, and was arrested under the ISA on 13 December 2007. In this regard, the learned High Court judge, in her grounds of judgment, has rightly observed:

On its own Hindraf cannot operate without individuals manning it. The activities of Hindraf can only be carried out by individuals.

[47] Secondly, in the above press statement, Tan Sri Gani Patail had made reference to a police report. Mr Uthayakumar, in para. 14 of his affidavit in reply, alleges that the police report referred to by Tan Sri Gani Patail had named him and some others. It is to be recalled that the press report states:

Terdapat laporan polis yang dibuat oleh orang awam mengatakan Hindu Rights Action Force (Hindraf) memang mempunyai hubung kait dengan puak pelampau pemberontak Harimau Pembebasan Tamil Eelam (LTTE).

Peguam Negara, Tan Sri Abdul Gani Patail berkata, sekiranya tiada bukti dan perkara itu tidak benar nescaya beliau tidak akan menyebutnya di Mahkamah Terbuka baru-baru ini.

Kita tidak boleh menyokong atau mempunyai urusan kewangan dengan organisasi seperti itu kerana ia akan memberikan implikasi yang serius.

"Namun, saya percaya siasatan lanjut sedang dijalankan berhubung laporan polis tersebut." Katanya.

Ditanya sama ada mereka yang dinamakan dalam laporan polis itu akan didakwa dalam waktu yang terdekat. Abdul Gani menjawab, pendakwaan tidak akan dibuat dengan sewenang-wenangnya.

Ini bukannya perkara main-main. Sebab itu, saya menyebut perkara ini di dalam Mahkamah. Memang ada laporan polis sebab itulah saya memandang serius perkara ini.

"Seluruh dunia juga risau jika mereka mempunyai hubungan dengan LTTE," kata Abdul Gani kepada pemberita sejurus Mahkamah Tinggi di sini petang ini membenarkan permohonan peguam penyokong Hindraf supaya prosiding semakan yang difailkan ditangguhkan sehingga Isnin ini.

Peguam Negara menyatakan demikian ketika diminta mengulas kenyataan beliau yang berhujah di hadapan Hakim Mahkamah Sesyen di sini kelmarin bagi membantah 31 penyokong Hindraf dibebaskan dengan ikat jamin.

[48] Significantly, the plaintiff's averment that he is one of those named in the police report, is not rebutted by Tan Sri Gani Patail.

[49] Thirdly, the application to strike out the statement of claim is that of the second defendant (jointly with the first defendant). Thus, the legal burden is on the second defendant to show to the

court that the plaintiff's suit is frivolous and vexatious or an abuse of the court process. This can easily be done by exhibiting the police report showing that Mr Uthayakumar is not one of those named in the police report. But the second defendant chose not to do so. In fact the second defendant chose not to depose any affidavit at all. Indeed, he had some other person (namely, Senior Federal Counsel, Dato Kamaludin) to depose an affidavit to state on his behalf that he was not referring to the plaintiff at all.

[50] Fourthly, the matter must also be judged in the following context. Tan Sri Gani, being the Attorney-General, had to co-operate and work closely with Tan Sri Musa Hassan, the IGP, on the Hindraf matter. The investigation and arrest of persons in the Hindraf matter were carried out by the police, that is to say, officers under the command of the IGP; whilst legal advice and prosecution are within the domain of the Attorney-General. Obviously the IGP and the AG co-operated, consulted and shared information with one another. Thus what Tan Sri Gani Patail said to Utusan Malaysia on 7 December and what Tan Sri Musa Hassan said to the New Straits Times and The Star on 7 and 15 December cannot be looked at in isolation. The information released by these two high officials of the Government to the press were closely inter-related or inter-connected and must be looked at and judged in conjunction with one another. Now, if Tan Sri Musa Hassan, in his press statements (and, particularly, 15 December press statement), was clearly referring to Mr Uthayakumar and some other individuals that he had named therein, is it not plausible to argue then that Tan Sri Gani Patail in his press statement, in referring to Hindraf, was also referring to the plaintiff and the same individuals?

[51] The four newspaper reports which I have referred to in this judgment were tendered as exhibits (exh. KMS1, exh. KMS2, exh. KMS3 and exh. KMS4) by Senior Federal Counsel, Dato Kamaludin in his first affidavit affirmed on 10 June 2008. The purpose of tendering the newspaper reports in full is to show to the court that the defendants in their press statements were merely referring to Hindraf, the organization, and not at all to the plaintiff. In para. 7 of his affidavit, Dato' Kamaludin avers:

> 7. Kesemua keratan surat khabar yang disebutkan di atas dengan jelasnya tidak merujuk kepada Plaintif tetapi merujuk kepada HINDRAF.

[52] However, in my judgment, the reports do not appear to support the defendants' contention. On the contrary, the full press reports only go to show that there is substance in the plaintiff's claim that the defendants' press statements, as pleaded to in the statement of claim, not only refer to Hindraf but they also do refer to the plaintiff.

[53] In *Nevill v. Fine Arts Co* [1897] 1 AC 68 Lord Halsbury L C said (at p. 72):

> It is necessary to take into consideration, not only the actual words used, but the context of the words.

[54] In *Smith v. Walker* [1912] SC 224 Lord Kinnear said (at p. 228):

> Words in themselves apparently innocent may be shown to have a defamatory meaning when they are read with reference to the circumstances in which they were uttered or written, and with reference to the context in which they appear.

[55] On the basis of these principles, the plaintiff should be given an opportunity to have his day in court and that his claim ought not to be summarily dismissed without a trial.

[56] The House of Lords case of *Knupffer v. London Express Newspaper, Limited* [1944] AC 116, referred to by the defendants, can be distinguished. Firstly, *Knupffer* is not a case of striking out. In that case, the trial court made a finding, after a full trial, that the defamatory words published in the newspaper refer to the plaintiff. That decision was subsequently reversed by the Court of Appeal, and, on appeal, the House of Lords upheld the decision of the Court of Appeal. Secondly, in *Knupffer* the words published never mentioned at all the plaintiff's name, whereas in the present case the plaintiff was obliquely referred to in the New Straits Times report of 7 December 2007 and was specifically mentioned in the press report of 15 December 2007.

[57] There is another point taken up by the learned counsel for the respondent/plaintiff, Encik Manoharan, in his submission. Learned counsel pointed out that the supporting affidavit of the defendants' striking out application was deposed by Dato' Kamaludin bin Mohd Said, a Senior Federal counsel of the Attorney-General's Chambers (I am putting aside Puan Kalsom's affidavits for the moment, as her affidavits are not relevant for this issue). The affidavit was not deposed either by Tan Sri Musa

Hassan or by Tan Sri Gani Patail. Now, the defendants, in their joint statement of defence, deny that the press statements refer to Mr. Uthayakumar. Their position is that they were merely referring to an organization called Hindraf; and that they were not referring to the plaintiff at all. In my judgment, the persons who ought to make the denial should have been Tan Sri Musa Hassan and Tan Sri Gani Patail themselves. The defendants should have deposed the affidavit; and not Dato' Kamaludin Said. Dato' Kamaludin's affidavit is contentious. It is the principle that a solicitor cannot affirm a contentious affidavit. It is the litigant himself who must affirm the affidavit (see *Kaplands Sdn Bhd v. Lee Chin Cheng Dengkil Oil Palm Plantations Sdn Bhd* [2000] 4 CLJ 281; *Million Group Credit Sdn Bhd v. Lee Shoo Khoon & Ors* [1985] 1 CLJ 181; [1985] CLJ (Rep) 575; and *Seng Huat Hang Sdn Bhd v. Chee Seng & Co Sdn Bhd* [1985] 2 CLJ 97; [1985] CLJ (Rep) 760). Since Dato' Kamaludin is a Senior Federal counsel the same principle would apply; for he was assuming, here, a role similar to that of a solicitor for the defendants.

[58] In their defence, the defendants have also pleaded qualified privilege. For the purpose of this appeal, both the defendants have raised the issue of qualified privilege in their memorandum of appeal. However, I do note that in the appellants' written submission before this court the argument of qualified privilege appears to be advanced only in respect of the first defendant, Tan Sri Musa Hassan.

[59] For the defence of qualified privilege to succeed, the defendants have to allude to facts to show that the defendants were under a moral, social or legal duty to communicate the defamatory matter to the recipient. There is also the requirement that the recipient must be under a duty or to have an interest in receiving the publication. In *S Pakianathan v. Jenni Ibrahim & Another Case* [1988] 1 CLJ 771; [1988] 1 CLJ (Rep) 233 Wan Hamzah SCJ in delivering the judgment of the Supreme Court states the principle as follows (at p. 241):

> However, there are occasions upon which, on grounds of public policy and convenience, a person may, without incurring legal liability, make statements about another which are defamatory and in fact untrue: *Watt v. Longsdon* [1930] 1 KB 130. These occasions are called occasions of qualified privilege. A communication made *bona fide* upon any subject-matter in which the party communicating has an interest, or in reference to which he has a duty, is privileged, if made to a person having a

corresponding interest or duty although it contains a criminatory matter which, without this privilege, would be slanderous and actionable: *Harrison v. Bush* [1885] 5 E & B 348. The duty may be legal, social or moral, and the person to whom the communication is made must have a corresponding interest or duty to receive it. The reciprocity is essential: *Adam v. Ward* [1917] AC at p. 334.

[60] In my judgment, although the defendants have pleaded qualified privilege, it is not clear either from the statement of defence or the affidavit of Dato Kamaludin or the defendants' written submission in what manner the defamatory press statements were made on occasions of qualified privilege. In any case, there are no affidavits deposed by the defendants' themselves to explain how their press statements are protected by qualified privilege. As rightly observed by the learned High Court judge, Senior Federal Counsel Dato' Kamaludin is in no position to depose any affidavit on their behalf to show the existence of circumstances justifying the defence of qualified privilege.

[61] Be that as it may, I know of no authority or principle of law that a defamatory statement to the press by a Government officer (the IGP and the AG are Government officers) is protected by qualified privilege. Indeed, it is unthinkable that a Government officer is at liberty to make defamatory press statements vilifying a person, and when sued by that person for defamation, may successfully invoke the defence of qualified privilege. Surely that cannot and should not be the law. The case of *Dato' Seri Anwar Ibrahim v. Dato' Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad* [1999] 7 CLJ 32, cited by the appellants, is irrelevant for our purpose. In any case, on the pleadings, at the very least, whether or not facts do exist to justify the defence of qualified privilege, should only be determined after a full trial.